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NO. 40.

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

GOV. KOSSUTH'S VISIT TO INDIANA.

Governor Kossuth and suite were waited upon at Cincinnati, on Thursday morning, by the Madison Committee of Arrangements, of which Capt. White was chair. ed to convey them to the State House square. man. The Steamer Wisconsin had been chartered to convey the Hungarians and the different committees to Madison. About fifty Indianaians were on board, who, as a part of the State Committee, had gone to Cincinnati to meet Kossuth. There were no formal ceremonies of presentation, but all was conducted in truly de-

the boat bearing the illustrious Representative of Eq. | Nagy, one of his Secretaries. ropean Liberty at Rising Sun. About one hundred people here gave the "aid" of cheers to the Hungarian to make no more noise than necessary. Kossuth said

At Patriot about two hundred people stood on the necessary. river bank looking with eagerness to see the Magyar, about whom they had beard in the papers. They ex- E. Babb, which, on account of the crowd, could not be pressed their sympathy in cheers and a "waste" of ten heard distinctly. It was in substance as follows: or a dozen cannon loads of powder.

At Carrolton, Kossuth did not present himself, but his cause was cheered by about one hundred Kentuckians.

RECEPTION AT MADISON.

The cannon aurouncement of the arrival of the Wisconsin was given at 5 o'clock. Several thousand people consin was given at 5 o'clock. Several thousand people finding protection in the strength of our arm, and con-had assembled on the wharf, and when Kossuth landed solation in the sympathy of our hearts! We pray that he was received with more enthusiasm than had been Thou wilt preserve us a free and a united nation, resting manifested at any other place on the way from PorkopWe commend to Thee, O God, our sister Hungary-

It was expected that Kossuth would be addressed by dist Church. The condition of the Governor's health over them, as a seed that cannot die and bring from the would not allow him to make a "set" speech, and he was presented to the people from a window in front of

He said he was not able to make a speech. The clerif he had no eloquence he had a warm heart. He felt none daring to molest or make afraid." all the benefit of the kindness the people everywhere in Thine own good time, and in Thine own right way; manifested towards him for his cause The people at. and to Thy great and holy name we will give the praise ways had sympathy for the oppressed-there was a chord forever and ever. Amen. in the people's heart which always beat in sympathy After music from Downie's Saxe Horn Band, the Govwith Liberty, and Despotism everywhere met a frown ernor of Indiana, Hon. Joseph A. Wright, then addressed on the people's brew. [Applause.] He had already Gov. Kossuth as follows: met much generosity among the people of the U. States. He had known the workingman to take the bread from his lips for the sacred cause. He could never forget this me than that of bidding you a cordial welcome to the and fro, and said:generosity—he would never forget the welcome the peo-ple of Madison had given him. Some people doubted the success of his cause. They said the Bear of Reassia was a great Bear, and Austria was great, but if the
people of Hungary were not oppressed, and did not want
Joint Resolution inviting you to visit the Capital, instead of leading or attempting to control public opinstead of leading or attempting to control public opinstead of leading or attempting to the voice of their constituthe success of his cause. They said the Bear of Rus-

chord responsive to Liberty, in the hearts of freemen. of the people of the State, whom I represent, and whose warrant I feel that I have, that I bid you welcome to-The people would not take offence if he told them that, however much gratified, he was not surprised to meet their sympathy—because, first, they were freemen, and they were agriculturalists, and the farmer who knew the beauties of nature had always a heart warmed with plause.]

The struggle for freedom in other lands have always they were agriculturalists, and the farmer who knew all those feelings which make mankind noble. [Applause.]

He invoked the blessing of God on the people and the nation, and he hoped the people's generous symmand the nation, and he hoped the people's generous symmand the cause of freedom still struggling in arms, and the cause of cause dom all nations might bless. He was gratified to meet the people and to thank them. He would always re-

seends this grade, was detached, he left the cars to ex-them. As such, the warm affections of our people go out to meet and embrace you; and even stronger than ple of royalty has so much spoiled the nature and ened with its ingenuity-a specimen of Indiana inventive their landations, and greater than the honors with genius. At North Madison, a small crowd cheered as the cause you advocate, and their prayers for the sucto Col. Lane, "There is a waste of gappowder. It

Trip from Cincinnati to this City. from Madison, conveying Gov. Kossuth and suite, twelve

4. Snite of the Governor in carriages. 5. Committee of Arrangements in carriages.

and the boat proceeded to Aurora, at which place Kos.
on the stand, together with Gov. Wright and the Commitsuth expressed a desire to see the people. L'eut. Gov.

when Kossuth, atmof any power on earth to interfere in all such contests.

on the stand, together with Gov. Wright and the Committheir laws and rulers at pleasure, and denying the right
of any power on earth to interfere in all such contests. Lane conducted him to the deck, where he was greeted in arm with Gov. Wright, appeared on the platform, with earnest cheers from a large crowd for Aurora, at again cheers went up from the vast throng as from one man. With Gov. K. were three members of his suite. The firing of cannon next announced the approach of Colonel Count Betheleny, Captain Kalapsa and Mr.

O. Thou who reignest in "-aven and on the earth, who art the King of Kings, and the Lord of Lords, we dore Thee to-day, and invoke thy blessing upon Send down thy spirit to move on the hearts of this Assembly, and grant thy grace to those who shall speak in the cause of freedom and he manity. We thank Thee for the good land that thou hast given us, for this asylum to which the exile and the stranger can come.

our bleeding sister; we pray Thee that she may soon arise from the graves of her martyrs and become as free It was expected that Kossuth would be addressed by and happy as our own beloved country. Though her John Brough, and that he would respond at the Metho- hearts and hopes are now trampled in the dust, watch great and independent nationality!

Bless, especially. Thy servant, who has come to us from that Land of heroes and marryrs, sustain him in all his trials with the consolations of Thy grace, and grant that he and his compatriots may be restored to their own gyman who made 52 speeches a year and satisfied his land, to Hungary redecined and free—that they may long congregation, deserved immortality as a great orator. A man could not shake speeches out of his sleeve-but asleep at last, each "under his own vine and fig tree. Hear us, O God of love; answer us, God of wisdom

SPEECH OF GOV. WRIGHT.

No more agreeable duty could have been devolved upon

America had not trusted the leaders of the Revolution, what had been the consequence? America had not gainwhat had been the consequence? America had not gained its present position of greatness.

In the people of the responding to the voice of their constituto see to the Chical States, nothing has more attracted
my attention than that part of your Democratic institutions which I see developed in the mutual and reciprocal
responsive to the effort of the oppressed to relieve themselves from tyrannical forms of government, and estab-

H was a small man—there were more elequent men than he before him; but still he met sympathy everywhere, and cheers everywhere. The key to this was where, and cheers everywhere. The key to this was an individual that I greet you with the words is not as an individual that I greet you with the words is not as an individual that I greet you with the words is not as an individual that I greet you with the mame public and social life has developed in both hemispheres.

The Governor retired amidst enthusiastic cheers—but for several hours the people crowded around the Hotel, hoping for an epportunity to see more of him, but no opportunity was afforded them till 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when under the charge of the State committee he took passage on the special train, for our city. John the took passage on the special train, for our city. John general "master of ceremonies.

When the cars were rising the grade north of Madisson, Kassulli went out on the platform to see Mr. Catheart's invention for ascending and descending grades on Railways, and when the locomotive which rises and deart's invention for ascending and descending grades on Railways, and when the locomotive which rises and descended, he left the cars to extend the special train of the cars were rising trained and the several hours that this is not your object. That you are no seeker and institutions and institutions, and in the train of the cause of your noble people, overwhelmed by the intervention of despotism of interference in your come among us as the advocate of the cause of your noble people, overwhelmed by the intervention of despotism of interference in your come among us as the advocate of the cause of your noble people, overwhelmed by the intervention of despotism of interference in your come among us as the advocate of the cause of your noble people, overwhelmed by the intervention of despotism of interference in your come among us as the advocate of the cause of your noble people, overwhelmed by the intervention of despotism of interference in your come among us as the advocate of the cause of your noble people, overwhelmed by the intervention of despotism of interference in your come among us as the advocate of the cause of your noble people, overwhelmed by the intervention of despotism of interference in your come among us as the advocate of the cause of your noble people, overwhelmed by the intervention of despotism of interference in your come and intervention of despotism of interference in yo

You have before you to-day the Representatives of an agricultural and a werking people, drawn from among them. You have not only these their servants, but a the State. They are here, not only to welcomehink what must come in my country, and I thrice welcome—you, but cheer you onward and for-

At Columbus about 200 people collected to see Gov.

The declared policy of this government, as a fundamental principle of the government, as a fundamental principle of the second of the people of th

Dinner was taken at the house of J. Jackson, at Franklin. It was prepared with entire satisfaction to the company. The people of Franklin wanted a speech, but the Governor made none to them, further than to inquire of some of the boys, who crowded on the platform, whether they could read or write.

RECEPTION AT THE CAPITAL. At minutes after two c'clock, the special train from Madison, conveying Gov. Kossuth and suite, twelve in number, and the committee of invitation, arrived at the days of this days of the company and the committee of invitation, arrived at the days of the company. The processon was then formed and marched to the Gapital in the following order:

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Saxe Horn Band.

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You have no reasons to be discouraged in your mission of Freedom. You have well said that the people of England are ready to unite with those of the United States in enforcing the true spirit of the law of nations.

Yer, sir, I am an humble man, of very modest abilities; but in the solitude of a prison and in exile I have by reflecting contemplation deeply penetrated into the mysteries of that book of life—history. I can foretell the Colonel Count Betheleny, Captain Kalapsa and Mr. Your ministrations emong them have aroused the spirit of liberty, and it needs but provocation to become effective in effort. Governments are less potential somether at least tive in effort. Governments are less potential something the law of nations. Isries of that book of the mistory. I can foretell the future of nations according as they choose one or the other alternative of a certain cause. Not that I have the arrogance to claim the reputation of a political pro-Marshal Blake enjoined the boys to be silent—at least to make no more noise than necessary. Kossuth said he was too modest in his request, for no noise was necessary.

The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. C.

The property is required. The future of a people is nothing but the necessity of a concatenation by which a certain effect; whether Russia would have dared to outraged freedom and a certain antecedent by a certain consequence. It is upon the basis of mathematical calculations that I

At the conclusion of Gov. Wright's speech three hearty cheers were given-cheers which came from all

than was afforded merely by the platform. A stand was ranks. It succeeded and we fell. offered him. It was not stendy on account of the irreg. I foretold in July, 1848, that the French Republic at 9 o'clock, which was adopted.

A settee was brought forward, and he mounted it. not yet President, but merely a member of the Nation-His appearance was greeted with repeated cheers. He al Assembly, that France would see a new Dictatorlooked over the crowd calmly a moment as it swaved to ship-a new 18th Brumaine-and there it is.

GOV. KOSSUTH'S SPEECH.

So far as possible I will endeavor to be heard, but I cannot afford satisfaction where there are many expec-

In that respect there is an immense difference between Europe and America, for the understanding of which we The great misfortune of Europe is, that the present civilization was born in those cursed days when Repub-

venomed the character of public office, that (of course except those who derived their authority by election—which we for our municipal life conserved amongst all the corruption of European royalty through centuries) no patriot accepted an office in the government, and to

no patriot accepted an office in the government, and to have resigned patriotism.

It was one of the brightest principles of our murdered Revolution—that public office was restored to the place of civic virtue and opened to patriotism by being raised from the abject situation of a tool of oppression to the honorable position of serving the country well.

Alas that bright day was soon overpowered by the local patriotism by the local patriotism of the people is always in ad.

The patriotic accepted an office in the government, and to have resigned patriotism, and to be patriotism, benefit of that principle, will not long enjoy the benefit of that principle.

Mr. Dawson was not sustained. Ayes 15, noes 22.

Mr. Baylon Mr. Holloway moved to amend by making all the long that the principle, will not be personal property shall not be found, then the principle and nations always in advertise to the principle.

Mr. Holloway moved to amend by making all the long that the principle and nations always in the principle and

It is never urong to do right. It is always right to assert a correct principle and to enforce it, when necessary, at every bazard.—[Applause.]

It is never urong to do right. It is always right to seeing that delightful as well as happy harmony between the people of Indiana, its Governor, and Representatives, for the high honor of the Legislature's invitation, and of the support of that noble and just cause which I plead, this public welcome. one of presentation, but all was conducted in truly democratic fashion.

The Wisconsin left the Cineinnati wharf at 11 o'clock amid the cheers of a crowd which had assembled on the wharf and the boats moored at the shore.

In one hour the Wisconsin arrived at Lawrenceburgh, I none hour the Wisconsin arrived at Lawrenceburgh, to welcome Kossuth, but he was not presented to it.

The chearty cheere were however given for Hungary.

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The chearty cheere were however given for Hungary.

The condition of the fourth State in the fourtee of the

> policy of extinguishing the aspirations of a people for years ago foretold that if the Austrian Dynasty did not berty, and signalized by the foulest oppression and respect the principle of national self-government in Hun-Be your success at this time, what it may in this it heart and soul Republican; and when I was told that untry-however cold and indifferent those in high Hungary must be crushed in a Revolution, I foretold country—however cold and indifferent those in high places may be in responding to your appeals—have confidence in the people, and take courage. Your mission will succeed. The sympathies of the world are with you. The heart of Freedom beats in noison with Hungary, provided that fendality should be abolished, the tenants (which we call by the honorable name of peasantry) transformed into free land-owners, with full indemnification to the proprietors for the lost fees—and provided that the people should be endowed with alleled devotion to, and sacrifices for the cause of your oppressed country, have given to the world an abiding confidence in the integrity of your motives, and the purity of your objects; and if it shall be your fortune to purity of your objects; and if it shall be your fortune to purity of your objects; and if it shall be your fortune to places may be in responding to your appeals—have confidence in the people, and take courage. Your mission that all the power of Austria would not be able to crush Hungary, provided that fendality should be abolished, the tenants (which we call by the honorable name of peasantry) transformed into free land-owners, with full indemnification to the proprietors for the lost fees—and provided that the people should be endowed with all physical rights, on the basis of perfect equality—in a word, the Aristocratic Constitution displaced by a Demonstration of negroes and mulattoes.
>
> Joint resolution of the Honse asking decided that the power of Austria would not be able to crush Hungary, provided that fendality should be abolished, the tenants (which we call by the honorable name of peasantry) transformed into free land-owners, with full indemnification to the proprietors for the lost fees—and provided that the people should be endowed with all the power of Austria would not be able to crush Hungary provided that the power of Austria would not

confidence in the integrity of your motives, and the purity of your motives, and the purity of your objects; and if it shall be your fortune to lead your countrymen again in the contest for liberty, be assured that the people of the United States, at least, will not be indifferent, nor, if need be, inactive spectation, it forced us to the revolution I forced on the indifferent, nor, if need be, inactive spectation, it forced us to the revolution I forced on the independence of Hungary, but the freedom of the world.—

[Applause.]

Again I bid you a most cordial welcome to the State of Indiana.

| Applause.]

Again I bid you a most cordial welcome to the State of Indiana.

| Applause.]

| Applause.]

| Applause.]

Again I bid you a most cordial welcome to the State of Indiana.

| Applause.]

| Applause.] threatened in its very existence, and even Republican \$2,500-ayes 18, noes 16.

America have full reason to feel alarmed.

And thus it came. I have said that I fear not Russian arms, the power of Russia appears great, but for a for- Mr. Dunn moved to fill the blank with \$5,000, and eign war it is not so great that Hungary could not When Kossuth was about to respond to Gov. Wright, it was suggested that he take a more elevated position for a while, if it can succeed to make a traitor in our local match it if duly prepared, and even bring danger home to it. But it is Russian Diplomacy which may crush us for a while, if it can succeed to make a traitor in our local match it if duly prepared, and even bring danger home quorum voted.

The vote being taken on Mr. Dunn's motion, quorum voted.

Mr. Knowlton offered a resolution that when the State of the control of the contro

offered him. It was not stendy on account of the irregularity of the floor of the platform. Kossuth, when it was offered him as a rostrum, sail—"No, I don't like not to stand on a solid basis."

A settee was brought forward, and he mounted it.

Now, with the same certainty, not out of any divinatory arrogance, but of mathematical calculation, I say, should the Republic of the United States not make respected that principle of non-interference which they profess themselves and those laws of nations upon which their own national existence is founded—should they by neglecting to maintain in full vigor those common laws now so frequently violated by the despots leagued against liberty, afford a charter to the Czar to dispose of the destiny of Europe and in consequence of this in-difference of the United States, should absolutism under Russian Protectorate, succeed to crush down national independence and freedom of Europe; should we not resure, by prudent preparations, the success of our combined resistance to the despotic league in Europe—then I foretell, and may my words be noted down as a shame to my memory if they do not prove true—I foretell that the mighty and still more promising Union of the American States will not stand half the time it has stool. It will fall under the combined pressure of domestic discussions of the committee on combined pressure of domestic discussions on the disposal of the public domain resolve tolls of grain mills. Read the first time.

Mr. Suit moved that the use of the House be tendered to the Whig party, in which to hold a Convention on tomorrow; agreed to.

Why, instead of making haste to see the end of our magnificent inheritance, should not the Union like.

The House adjointed. ceire from the private sympathy of the people of the United States that material aid by which we could i.

cord and foreign interference. I have spoken the word-history is about to note it down, and either two and two make more than four either the logic of causes and of effects is a comedy and a lie, or my words will prove true.

Sir, it is not without motive, that at Indianapolis, and to your Excellency, the truly faithful, the high-minded, and the deservedly popular Chief Magistrate of that Commonwealth, that I speak that word. It is not the banking. gary, and the cause of freedom still struggling in arms, was betrayed by treason.

Had you, sir, come among us, from this conflict, mourning the past, and hoping nothing for the future, but seeking only a peaceful asylum and home, you would have been greeted as one whose struggles for your country's independence had well carned the honor and hospitality of freemen. But you have frankly told us ling with some domestic discord, perhaps with that which two years ago called forth your patriotic solicitude for the Union; yes, foreign interference mingling with some of your domestic discords, will be the Alexander who will cut asonder the gordian knot of your Union, in this our present century.

Republics exist upon principles—they are but sure when they act upon principles. He who does not ac-cept the success of a principle, will not long enjoy the benefit of that principle, and nations always perish by

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1852.

Senate met.

Mr. Spann was called to the Chair. Petitions, &c. Presented.

By Mr. Hester, of citizens of Bloomington, Referred By Mr. Milliken, temperance petitions from citizen of Nashville, Brown county, and of Morgan county.

Reports from Committees.

By Mr. Hester, from a select committee, returning Senate bill to modify the grand jury system, recording that it be laid on the table. Concurred in.

To fix the times of holding Courts in the 12th Judi-

colonization of negroes and mulattoes. Passed-ayes stood either within or without its halls? Would the representatives of the people confer a priceless benefit

Motions were made to fill the blank with \$4,000, \$2,-000, \$3,000, and \$1,500, and lost. sustained his motion by an able argument.

Mr. Knowlton offered a resolution that when the Senate adjourn it will adjourn to meet on Friday morning

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1852. Mr. Stanfield moved a called of the House, which was ordered, and sixty-seven members answered to their

Senate adjourned.

under the call be dispensed with; carried.

Mr. Doughty moved that when this House adjourn it adjourn to meet on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock; which

The Journal of Monday was then read. Mr. Smith of M., presented the claim of Mr. Dong. ass, which was referred to the committee on claims. perance, which was referred to the committee on that subject.

Reports from Committees.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1852.

Petitions, &c., Presented. By Mr. Holloway, of citizens of Wayne county in re-Bills &c., Introduced.

By Mr. Emerson, to provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt of the State, &c.

Joint resolution of the House asking a grant of land

of Mr. McCarty, was taken from the table Mr. Dougherty moved to re-commit the joint resolu-tion to a select committee. After some debate the mo-

Mr. Holloway moved to instruct the committee to report a joint resolution asking a grant of lands for the Indiana Central Railway; lost.

Mr. Dunn moved to instruct the committee to report

separate joint resolution for each road mentioned in the joint resolution; carried. A bill authorizing and prescribing the mode of dis-posing of the stock belonging to the State in the State Bank of Indiana, was read the second time; and, on notion of Mr. Dawson, referred to the committee on

posed of.

The temperance bill was taken up.

The motion of Mr. Dune to fix the amount of the bond required of the liquor seller at \$5,000 was lost.

Ayes 14, noes 20.

Athen moved to fix the amount at \$4,500. Lost

Mr. Athon moved to fix the amount at \$4,500. Mr. Eddy suggested \$3,500. Lost-ayes 16, noes 20. Mr. Dawson moved to make it \$2,400.

Gov. Kossuth by the President.

Messrs. Reid, Hester, Goodman, Logan, and Cravens were appointed the committee.

Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1852.

The House met. A message was received from the Senate, announce ing the passage, by that body of a bill to regulate the time for holding courts in the 12th judicial circuit, and to regulate the empannelling of traverse juries in Allen county; also, a joint resolution relative to the colonization of negroes and mulattoes; which were read the

Pelitions, &c., Presented. By Messrs. Nelson, Gondy, Douthit, and Buskirk, which were a propriately referred. Resolutions Introduced.

By Mr. Torbet, ordering the printing of 3,000 addi-tional copies of the report of Rev. Mr. Mitchell, on the

subject of colonization; adopted.

Mr. King said it was known to every member of the

be presented officially to the House on to-morrow at 10 o'clock, that the Speaker receive the Governor on behalf of the House, and after such reception that the House adjourn and the members be individually intro-duced to Gover- nor Kossuth by the Speaker.

Messrs. King, Bryant, Smith of M., Nelson, and

Kent, were appointed said committee.

By Mr. Behm, instructing the committee on the organization of courts, to report a bill regulating the time of holding the circuit courts in the different counties of the State; adopted.

Orders of the day

Several bills were read the second time and order-Mr. Stuart asked leave and introduced a bill concerning crimes punishable by death or imprisonment in

the Penitentiary; read the first time.

Mr. Gookins asked leave and introduced a joint resolution relative to the claim of Col. Francis Vigo, late a resident of Knox courty, Indiana. Read the first time. On motion of Mr. Mudget, The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9

Land Law Reform.

Would Congress establish in clear and permanent fee cial Circuit. Passed-ayes 33, noes 1. cord a high principle, much needed as a landmark to its Joint resolution in relation to the Slave trade, and the dim and unsteady legislation, and but confusedly under-

that much respite from party labors. Our public domain was acquired at the common expense for the common good. This simple proposition so well known and so undeniable, should be ever kept in sight, and so should be the the direct inference that the property of the whole cannot justly be diverted to the exclusive benefit of any one portion or fragment of the family. This principle is not the basis of action in any European monarchy, for from its system of construction the throne rests on a privileged class with an army and navy to support it in its assumed eminence, and the treasury of this ruling class is levied from the industry of the people, they know not how, but with a believing submission to the right divine. Neither is it kept too well in sight on the billowy ocean of our legislative rhetoric, yet this is the central pivot of republican action. None of the rights, the priviliges, the patrimony of the whole should in any wise be monopolised by few; and if on this test being applied, the contrary appears to be the result of any legislative act, that act is

unsound in republican principle, though it may be with in the formal letter of the law. When this principle is applied to propositions of land law reforms, opinion divides itself in two channels on the question of expediency. One party holds this com-mon domain, which all have helped to purchase, as a kind of commercial speculation, and desires to sell it at a handsome profit for the benefit of the common trea-

Another party as distinctly insists that after paying cost and charges it shall be held in trust for the landless, n such form as shall be an advantage to all our popula-

wise parent, so use, invest, and secure this immense wealth as to leave a permanent and sufficient revenue for the maintenance of the federal expenses forever. Without abating one jot from the facilities which it is right and politic to offer to landless men who wish to possess and cultivate a free homestend; without continu ng the present system for the encouragement of giganthe gambling monopolies of the public domain, it is possible, much more possible than some other things seemed which this republic has done, to invest our public lands and make this government what none ever was before it. the head of an untaxed nation, rich, dignified, and prosperous without laying a single tax, impost, or burthen

We have yet to learn more completely, in order to see it more consistently acted upon, that the benefit of the whole is not to be sacrificed to the interests of the few. We have also yet to see it practically understood that each child of our great federal family is entitled to a home and employment out of the wide waste of his un-occupied patrimony, and this way only can he be a free-man and give back to the common fund the full value o what he receives from it.

As a cheerful collateral with the operation of these les, it will sumulate exertion in the workingmen of every State to know that a homestead is before the morely for the entering upon it, wherever the domain of their common inheritance expands its wide acres. This amon hope and common domain is a slight and silken bread of Union, but as each new State gathers its spare forces to cultivate the general domain, it will feel that it has strong and loving ties with all the rest, and this silken thread will strengthen to a link of unyielding

The absolute form and detail of the mode of opening he public lands to actual settlers, whether in a smal fixed rent, or in long and easy credit, or in absolute donation to a certain extent, will find its adjustment, when once the discussion is placed on the platform of a recognised principle.

CORA MONTGOMERY.

Mrs. Partington said when she detected her servant stealing lucifers out of the safe.